UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26811
26 November 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 26 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 26 November 1993 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, conveying Iraq's acceptance of its obligations under Security Council resolution 715 (1991).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 26 November 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

I should like to recall that, among the other positions it communicated during the high-level talks held in Baghdad from 2 to 8 October 1993, Iraq expressed readiness to declare its formal acceptance of the plans for ongoing monitoring in accordance with Security Council resolution 715 (1991) and its agreement to embark on their implementation when it becomes clear that the obligations of the Security Council vis-à-vis Iraq under its resolutions and especially under paragraph 22 of its resolution 687 (1991) would be met in full and without obstacles, restrictions or additional conditions.

I should further like to recall that, in the position paper presented by Iraq to the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission on 18 July 1993, in the course of the high-level talks held in Baghdad from 2 to 8 October 1993 and on a number of previous occasions, Iraq affirmed its request that, in the implementation of the monitoring and verification measures set forth in resolution 715 (1991), respect should be ensured for its sovereignty and internal security and the dignity of the Iraqi people and State and for Iraq's right to industrial, scientific and technological advancement and to development in all fields that are not covered by the prohibitions imposed by resolution 687 (1991). It also affirmed its request that in the implementation of the plans for monitoring and verification Iraqi facilities should replace foreign facilities and that the methods to be used in connection with the plans for monitoring and verification should be modified to bring them into line with those used under the international agreements and conventions currently in force.

In a number of documents (the comments on the Iraqi position paper of 18 July 1993 given in document S/26127; the summary of the high-level technical talks held in New York from 31 August to 9 September 1993 contained in document S/26451; and the summary of the talks held in Baghdad from 2 to 8 October 1993 contained in document S/26571), the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, acting on behalf of the Security Council, made a number of promises and gave a number of undertakings with respect to these legitimate requests.

While Iraq reaffirms these legitimate requests, given its desire to continue its constructive cooperation with the Security Council, the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency and despite the fact that it has discharged its obligations under paragraphs 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13 of section C of resolution 687 (1991), I should like to inform you that the Government of Iraq has decided to accept the obligations set forth in resolution 715 (1991) and to comply with the provisions of the plans for monitoring and verification as contained therein.

Iraq wishes to remind the Security Council of an essential fact. Despite the discharge by Iraq of its obligations under section C of resolution 687 (1991) and of the other obligations set forth in that resolution and despite the passage of more than three years since the imposition on it of an embargo that has extended to all areas of human life and has caused cruel and bitter

suffering to 20 million Iraqis, the Council has yet to take any step towards lifting this unprecedented embargo. With this positive and major step on its part and following the other positive developments as formally recorded in United Nations documents, Iraq accordingly expresses the hope that the Security Council will discharge its obligations towards it as stipulated in resolution 687 (1991) and trusts, above all, that paragraph 22 of that resolution will be implemented speedily and in full and without obstacles, restrictions or additional conditions.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26812
29 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to the notes by the President of the Security Council dated 30 June 1993 (S/26015), 27 July 1993 (S/26176) and 31 August 1993 (S/26389) concerning the Council's documentation and other procedural questions, the President of the Security Council wishes to communicate the following:

As part of the efforts to improve the documentation of the Security Council, the members of the Council have reviewed the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized (S/25070, paragraph 6, and Add.4, 7, 8, 10, 13, 17, 19, 23, 24, 26, 29, 32, 34, 39, 41 and 43). The Council has decided to remove the following matters from the list: item Nos. 5, 6, 11, 13 to 27, 29, 30, 32 to 34, 39 to 42, 45 to 48, 51 to 55, 58 to 61, 63 to 66, 69 to 71, 76, 81, 94 to 100, 104, 105, 107, 110, 111, 115, 117, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 130, 131, 137, 141, 143, 144, 146, 149, 151 to 153 and 158.

The members of the Council will continue to review from time to time the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

* * *

The above decision has been taken after extensive consideration and appropriate consultation by the informal Working Group of the Security Council concerning the Council's documentation and other procedural questions.

Neither the removal of a matter from the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized nor its retention carries any implication for the substance of the matter. The Council may at any time decide to include any matter in the agenda of a meeting of the Council, whether or not it is included in the list.

The members of the Council have also considered other ways of improving the list of matters of which the Council is seized. In this connection, they recall the desirability, whenever possible, of using descriptive formulations of agenda items at the time of their initial adoption to avoid having a number of separate agenda items on the same subject. When such a descriptive formulation exists, consideration may be given to subsuming earlier agenda items on the same subject under the descriptive formulation (see, for example, A/48/411/Add.1, para. 3).

93-66669 (E) 291193 291193

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26813
29 November 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH, FRENCH
AND SPANISH

LETTER DATED 12 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF ALL STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS OR MEMBERS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, CONTAINING A SPECIAL APPEAL FOR VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS PRIOR TO 16 JUNE 1993

I have the honour to refer to the financing arrangements for the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

As you know, prior to 16 June 1993, the Force was financed entirely by voluntary contributions, which proved insufficient. By resolution 47/236, the General Assembly decided that the costs of UNFICYP for the period beginning 16 June 1993 that were not covered by voluntary contributions should be treated as expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations. Resolution 47/236 also decided to maintain the separate account established prior to 16 June 1993, invited Member States to make voluntary contributions to that account and requested me to intensify my efforts in appealing for voluntary contributions towards the costs of the Force.

On 25 March 1993, I wrote to you about the critical financial situation of UNFICYP, pointing out that receipts continued to fall far short of the Organization's share of expenditures and expressing my concern about the unfair financial burden carried by the troop-contributing countries to UNFICYP. On 15 June 1993, the accumulated shortfall in the UNFICYP Special Account was estimated at $208.5 million. For the mandate period 15 December 1992-15 June 1993, only $6.8 million were pledged or received against expenditures of some $9.5 million (see annex for details). As a result, the United Nations has been able to meet the claims of the troop-contributing countries only up to December 1981.

I am heartened that Member States by Security Council resolution 831 (1993) and General Assembly resolution 47/236, brought this highly unsatisfactory financial situation to an end and put UNFICYP on a sound financial footing. However, the amounts that were not reimbursed to the troop-contributing Governments in respect of past mandate periods still remain unpaid. For this reason, I am writing to ask that your Government give serious consideration to making a special voluntary financial contribution towards the UNFICYP voluntary account for the period prior to 16 June 1993. While contributions of all

amounts will be greatly appreciated, I would like to suggest through this appeal that those Governments whose current assessment is smaller than their previous voluntary contribution, consider contributing the difference towards the outstanding balance due to the troop contributors. These Governments served UNFICYP loyally and very generously for many years and it is only just that their expenses from that period should be shared by the other Member States.

UNFICYP continues to play a vital role in promoting a peaceful political solution to the problem of Cyprus. Its financial history, however, is blemished by the sizeable amounts remaining unreimbursed to troop contributors. It is my hope that your Government will find it possible to respond generously to my appeal for a voluntary financial contribution. Such a contribution would express appreciation for the dedicated service of the troop-contributing Governments to UNFICYP in the past and help rectify the very unfair financial legacy borne by those countries who steadfastly showed their support for UNFICYP when it was financed entirely by voluntary contributions.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

ANNEX

Status of voluntary contributions to the UNFICYP Special Account for the four mandate periods prior to 16 June 1993

(In United States dollars equivalent)

Country	60th 16/06/91 15/12/91	61st 16/12/91 15/06/92	62nd 16/06/92 15/12/92	63rd 16/12/92 15/06/93
Australia a/	49 995	50 000	50 000	-
Austria a/ b/	125 000	125 000	125 000	-
Belgium	152 927	154 368	154 369	-
Canada a/	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000
Denmark a/ b/	-	-	-	-
Finland a/	-	-	-	-
France	88 496	-	-	-
Germany	856 360	905 107	905 107	-
Greece	400 000	500 000	500 000	500 000
Iceland	6 134	7 133	7 133	7 189
Indonesia	-	5 000	5 000	-
Ireland a/	-	-	-	-
Italy	200 000	200 000	-	-
Japan	200 000	200 000	200 000	
Liechtenstein	500	-	-	500
Luxembourg	4 677	23 810	23 809	4 785
Malta	500	456	456	500
Micronesia	-	150	150	-
Norway	305 007	305 000	305 000	250 022
Pakistan	1 500	1 500	1 500	-
Panama	-	250	250	250
Spain	86 997	95 982	95 982	84 817
Sweden a/ b/	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	1 063 830	1 048 951	1 048 951	680 272
Thailand	500	500	500	-
United Kingdom a/b/	1 433 978	829 854	-	-
United States c/	4 187 000	4 187 000	4 187 000	4 813 000
Venezuela	2 491	2 500	2 500	-
Zaire	1 000	-	-	-
Total	9 666 892	9 142 561	8 112 707	6 841 335

a/ Governments contributing contingents to UNFICYP.
b/ Payment has been made or will be made by means of an offset against amounts due to the Governments.
c/ Pledges for the 62nd and 63rd mandates unpaid as at 15 October 1993.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

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S/26814
24 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AFGHANISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to request that the enclosed pertinent paragraphs of the letter of Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani, President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, dated 7 October 1993, as well as of the letter of the Secretary-General of the United Nations dated 25 October 1993 addressed to the President of Afghanistan regarding the situation on the Afghan-Tajik border be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ravan FARHADI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

From the letter of Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani, President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan (dated 7 October 1993) to Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Secretary-General of the United Nations

Referring to Your Excellency's 4 August 1993 message on the situation on the Afghan-Tajik borders, I assure you that no armed measures have been taken, nor will be taken by the State of Afghanistan against Tajikistan. Furthermore, due to numerous negotiations, including the Afghan Minister of Foreign Affairs' trip to Dushanbe, and the visit to Dushanbe of Mr. Imam Ali Rahmonov, President of the Tajik State Supreme Council, beneficial and effective exchanges of ideas took place between the two countries. As for assisting Tajik refugees in Afghanistan, negotiations are planned with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. I would also like to assure you that Afghanistan will fully cooperate with your Special Envoy, Ambassador Ismat Kittani. As you are aware, the return of Tajik refugees from Afghanistan back to their homes requires that their repatriation be voluntary, honourable and in an atmosphere of dignity and security. We hope that their return back home will take place at the earliest possible time.

From the letter of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, dated 25 October 1993, responding to the President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan

I appreciate your assurances that no armed measures have been taken or will be taken by your Government against Tajikistan. I believe your meeting with President Rahmonov in Kabul as well as Mr. Arsala's trip to Dushanbe have been important steps in helping to reduce tensions on the Afghan-Tajik border. I would like to express my gratitude for the cooperation you have extended to my Special Envoy to Tajikistan, Ambassador Ismat Kittani, in his efforts to find a political solution to the conflict in Tajikistan. I also understand the great strain the Tajik refugees have placed on your Government and I am therefore pleased to say that the United Nations has recently sent an assessment mission to Kunduz and will soon be re-establishing its presence in the area to assist with the Tajik refugee problem, as well as other problems. Your Government's continued assistance in addressing the security of United Nations staff in this area will greatly facilitate our work.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26815
29 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter dated 28 November 1993, from my Vice President to Your Excellency.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 28 November 1993 from the Vice-President of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

Today, 28 November 1993, at 1215 hours, precisely at the moment when the delegation of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina started for the Geneva negotiations, the Serbian aggressor shelled Sarajevo, killing six citizens, while a dozen people were heavily and lightly wounded.

We know that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the United States of America have asserted that they would respond in case of a mass attack on Sarajevo, but it has not been clear to us why it is that Western civilization does not respond to regular daily shelling, killing civilians and not sparing children either. Likewise, it is schools, hospitals and residential complexes, not military targets, that have been exposed to shelling.

Today's cold-blooded murder of six citizens of Sarajevo is a message of its own to the Ministerial Council before the Geneva negotiations: the disagreement of the terrorists with the ongoing peace process.

The responsibility for this massacre, as has been the case so many times before, is shared by the United Nations, due to its ineffectiveness and disrespect of the principles upon which it has been founded.

(Signed) Ejup GANIĆ
Vice-President

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

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S/26816
30 November 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 23 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter dated 28 November 1993 from the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation. I would appreciate it if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDERI
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Since the 1980s, the United States of America has conducted a policy of aggression against my country. This policy, which has shown itself successively by closing our diplomatic representation in Washington, by imposing an economic and technological embargo and by freezing deposited assets in American banks, reached its height with the armed attack of April 1986, which took dozens of innocent lives.

Similarly, a conference on the topic of a prospective view of Libya without Qaddafi is scheduled to be held on 29 November 1993 in Washington, under the auspices of the International Institute for Strategic Studies. This conference is the second of its type, following a conference held in London in September.

The convening of this conference at this precise moment, and the obvious coordination of the hostile designs of the United States of America and of the United Kingdom, have emerged as a continuation of this policy of aggression against my country, which is expressed in official statements, oral commentaries of the press reflecting the view of the American administration, and through outright unprecedented acts of piracy, such as the one organized by the Bush administration, which took Libyan prisoners from Chad and brought them to the United States to train them in sabotage in preparation for terrorist acts to be directed against their own country ... (we have material proof to support these claims).

The United States of America knows full well that certain participants in this conference are individuals who are wanted by the law. Instead of cooperating with Interpol and arresting these terrorists, the American administration is providing them with the means for taking action against their country and their people.

By organizing such activities which go against the principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations and constitute blatant interference in the internal affairs of States, the United States of America and those who support it are jeopardizing international peace and security and increasing the suffering of the Libyan people, caused by the coercive measures imposed on them. Therefore, it is your duty to appeal to international public opinion to put an end to such dealings.

I would appreciate it if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the United Nations.

(Signed) Omar Mustapha ALMUNTASSER
Secretary of the General People's
Committee for Foreign Liaison and
International Cooperation

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
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A/48/698
S/26817
29 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 28 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to Secretary-General

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter, dated 24 November 1993, from my President to Your Excellency (see annex).

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 24 November 1993 from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General

I would like to thank you for your letter, dated 18 November 1993, which I received with a delay.

I am taking the liberty of pointing out some facts, casting more light on problems relating to Bosnia and Herzegovina, which might bring about changes in some of the positions stated in your letter.

I do not have any doubts that the international community and the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference have devoted substantial efforts to have peace restored, but obviously all these efforts have failed. The reason for this failure lies partly in the fact that some grounds for negotiations have not been valid. Namely, the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina is not a conflict of three sides, as stated in your letter. It is an open and brutal aggression against an independent State, which is a Member State of the United Nations. A direct consequence of the aggression has been the establishment of phantom para-states in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was followed by a legitimacy given by the international community, taking them as the sides to the conflict. It is not possible to conduct a peace process successfully having such hypotheses as its grounds.

It could also be concluded from your letter that further humanitarian aid of the international community depends on the creation of conditions for a renewed conference on peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We consider such a position unacceptable, because humanitarian aid must not be conditioned by reasons of a political nature.

It is only a just peace that has a future. I would like to inform you that we are in favour of such a peace. It can be reached only by honouring relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and the principles of the London Conference.

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIĆ

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

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S/26818
1 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 26 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF DENMARK TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to paragraph 24 of Security Council resolution 864 (1993), has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the measures imposed by paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993) have been implemented by Royal Decree No. 865 of 15 November 1993. The Decree came into force on 16 November 1993. A copy of the Decree is attached for ease of reference.*

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* The text of the Decree may be consulted in room S-3545.

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/26819
30 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 NOVEMBER FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARMENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith enclosed a statement issued today by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this statement as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander ARZOUMANIAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

Republic of Armenia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Statement dated 30 November 1993 on the Azerbaijani rejection of the CSCE Minsk Group peace plan

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia deplores the Azerbaijani rejection of the CSCE Minsk Group peace plan and considers this rejection a major blow to the establishment of peace in the region.

By rejecting the latest peace plan offered by the nine countries of the CSCE Minsk Group, Azerbaijan is effectively reaffirming its policy to seek a military solution to the problem of Nagorny Karabakh. This action constitutes also a refusal by Azerbaijan to abide by Security Council resolution 884 (1993), which specifically demands that the parties to the conflict accept the Minsk Group "Adjusted timetable of urgent steps to implement Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993) as amended by the CSCE Minsk Group Meeting in Vienna of 2 to 8 November 1993".

The CSCE Minsk Group proposal constituted a compromise peace plan that would provide for the establishment of a cease-fire, the withdrawal from occupied territories, the return of refugees and displaced persons, the end of the blockades and the opening of the Minsk Conference to find a negotiated solution to the political status of Nagorny Karabakh.

The compromise was reached after long and arduous negotiations over many months and had been endorsed by the nine countries of the Minsk Group: the Russian Federation, Turkey, the United States of America, France, Germany, Sweden, the Czech Republic, Belarus and Italy.

To see an end to the bloodshed and human suffering and in compliance with the demands of Security Council resolutions, Armenia accepted the peace plan on 22 November. Armenian authorities, and the President of the Republic personally, exerted all possible efforts to achieve an acceptance of the proposal by the leadership of Nagorny Karabakh. Nagorny Karabakh accepted, indeed, the peace plan despite the risks the plan represented to the security of its people.

Clearly, the Government of Azerbaijan remains the only obstacle to peace and to serious negotiations. By flouting the will of the international community and adopting an uncompromising position, Azerbaijan is only ensuring the continued suffering of the civilian population and creating extreme hardships for all peoples of the region.

The Azerbaijani failure to accept the Minsk Group plan can only reconfirm the worst fears regarding the intentions of the leadership of that State. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia cannot escape the conclusion that the military operations undertaken by Azerbaijan during the past two days on the south-eastern section of the Nagorny Karabakh-Azerbaijan front reflect the real policies of Azerbaijan, which now bears full responsibility for the continuation of the conflict and the human tragedy it engenders.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
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S/26820
30 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989,

Recalling also its resolutions 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, 714 (1991) of 30 September 1991, 729 (1992) of 14 January 1992, 784 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 791 (1992) of 30 November 1992 and 832 (1993) of 27 May 1993,

Recalling also its presidential statements of 18 March 1993, 11 June 1993 and 5 November 1993,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of 23 November 1993 (S/26790),

Noting with appreciation the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to support the full and timely implementation of the agreements signed by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) to maintain and consolidate peace and promote reconciliation in El Salvador,

Welcoming the Secretary-General's observation that the peace process in El Salvador has advanced, and that significant progress has been made towards other objectives of the Peace Accords,

Concerned at the continuing problems and delays in implementing several important components of the Peace Accords, including inter alia those related to the transfer of lands, the reintegration into civilian society of ex-combatants and war disabled, the deployment of the National Civil Police and the phasing out of the National Police, and the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth,

Noting with concern the recent acts of violence in El Salvador, which may indicate renewed activity by illegal armed groups, and could, if unchecked, negatively affect the peace process in El Salvador including the elections scheduled for March 1994,

Welcoming in this regard the efforts of the Secretary-General in cooperation with the Government of El Salvador towards the establishment of a mechanism to investigate illegal armed groups and their possible connection with renewed political violence,

Noting also with concern the seemingly politically motivated murders of members of the different political parties, including the FMLN and the Alianza Republicana Nacionalista (ARENA),

Noting that El Salvador has entered a critical phase in the peace process and that political parties have just begun a campaign for the elections to be held in March 1994, which should take place in a peaceful environment,

Stressing the importance of free and fair elections as an essential element of the entire peace process in El Salvador,

Noting recent progress in voter registration and stressing the importance that all registered voters be issued relevant credentials so as to enable broad participation in the elections,

Welcoming the commitment of the presidential candidates to peace and stability in El Salvador of 5 November 1993, as referred to in paragraph 92 of the report of the Secretary-General (S/26790),

Welcoming also the recent announcement by the Government of El Salvador to expedite the implementation of the land transfer programme,

Welcoming also the work of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) and noting its vital importance to the entire peace and reconciliation process in El Salvador,

Reiterating the necessity, in this as in all peace-keeping operations, to continue to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 23 November 1993 (S/26790);

2. Condemns recent acts of violence in El Salvador;

3. Expresses concern that important elements of the Peace Accords remain only partially implemented;

4. Urges the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) to make determined efforts to prevent political violence and accelerate compliance with their commitments under the Peace Accords;

5. Reaffirms its support for the Secretary-General's use of his good offices in the El Salvador peace process;

6. Reaffirms also its support, in this context, for the efforts of the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Government of El Salvador, aimed at

the immediate launching of an impartial, independent and credible investigation into illegal armed groups, and urges all sectors of society in El Salvador to cooperate in such an investigation;

7. Calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General's Special Representative and ONUSAL in their task of verifying the parties' implementation of their commitments and urges them to complete such implementation within the framework of the agreed calendar and the new timetable proposed by ONUSAL;

8. Stresses the need to ensure that the police and public security provisions of the Peace Accords are scrupulously observed, with full ONUSAL verification, and that necessary steps are taken to complete the recovery of all weapons held by private individuals, in contravention of the Peace Accords;

9. Urges the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) to remove all obstacles facing implementation of the land transfer programme and stresses the need to accelerate reintegration programmes for ex-combatants of both sides in conformity with the Peace Accords;

10. Reaffirms the need for full and timely implementation of the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth;

11. Calls upon the relevant authorities in El Salvador to take all necessary measures to ensure that the elections to be held in March 1994 be free and fair and requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance in this regard;

12. Urges all States, as well as the international institutions engaged in the fields of development and finance, to contribute promptly and generously in support of the implementation of all aspects of the Peace Accords;

13. Decides to extend the mandate of ONUSAL until 31 May 1994;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments in the El Salvador peace process;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to report by 1 May 1994 on the operations of ONUSAL so that the Council may review the Mission's size and scope for the period after 31 May 1994, taking into account the Secretary-General's relevant recommendations for the fulfilment and completion of its mandate;

16. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

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A/48/702
S/26821
30 November 1993

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 29 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the resolution on Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted unanimously by the Parliament of Malaysia on 28 October 1993 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) RAZALI Ismail
Ambassador

ANNEX

Resolution on Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted unanimously by the Parliament of Malaysia on 28 October 1993

The motion is as follows:

That, the sovereignty and human rights of the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina have been violated by acts of aggression by the Serbs,

That, acts of atrocities have been inflicted on the Muslim population of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

That, failure on the part of the United Nations Security Council to take positive steps has resulted in continued acts of genocide and ethnic cleansing by the Serbs,

That, the delineation of boundaries based on racial descent or religion does not perpetuate peace and settlement of the issues.

The House, hereby resolves as follows:

1. Condemns the acts of aggression and all forms of violation of human rights of the Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially genocide and ethnic cleansing;

2. Urges the United Nations Security Council to fulfil its responsibility by taking positive steps to implement all its relevant resolutions, namely:

(a) To free Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, from attacks and intimidations by the Serbs; and

(b) To open up Tuzla airport to enable food and medical supply aid to reach the war victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

3. Urges the United Nations Security Council to lift the arms embargo imposed on Bosnia and Herzegovina, and further urges France and the United Kingdom especially not to impede this effort; and

4. That this House also resolves to convey its resolution to the parliaments of all nations concerned, especially those of France and the United Kingdom.

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
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30 November 1993

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 29 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Czech Republic and Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the joint statement by the President of the Republic of Slovenia, Mr. Milan Kučan, and the President of the Czech Republic, Mr. Vaclav Havel, on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Danilo TÜRK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Slovenia to the United Nations

(Signed) Karel KOVANDA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Czech Republic to the
United Nations

ANNEX

Joint statement on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, issued at Ljubljana on 11 November 1993 by the President of the Czech Republic and the President of Slovenia

After thorough discussions we agreed that it is necessary to appeal once more, and a great deal more decisively, to the conscience of all who may be able to influence a solution to the senseless war in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

We appeal to all parties involved in the war, and especially to their political and military leaders, to respect human life and the human dignity of the people in this unhappy State and to guarantee, before the coming winter starts, safe routes for humanitarian aid so that it may reach places where people have sought refuge from the war. Similarly, we appeal to the people and humanitarian organizations of all countries to do all within their power to support humanitarian aid to the victims of this senseless conflict, to which no end is in sight.

Above all, we appeal to politicians throughout the world, and especially in Europe, not to remain silent in the face of the destruction of basic human and civil values, the values of civilization, which is taking place with impunity in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We very much appreciate the good will of all those who are trying to resolve the conflict, but we are sure that it is necessary to define afresh principles and approaches in discussions on the future of this State. All plans to date concerning its future have accepted the principle of an ethnically pure State, which is in conflict with the idea of the European Union and with the basic values inscribed in the Helsinki and Paris documents of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The ideal of a civil society, which is the foundation of that Union, as well as of the Europe of the future, is being most gravely trampled upon in the immediate vicinity of countries linked in the European Union.

Human dignity and peace are indivisible. The war in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a war in Europe and for Europe. If Europe loses the struggle for the civil principle while searching for a solution to the coexistence of people and nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the loss will be its own.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

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S/26823
1 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council, on 16 November 1993, adopted resolution 885 (1993), which authorized "the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry, in further implementation of resolutions 814 (1993) and 837 (1993), to investigate armed attacks on UNOSOM II personnel which led to casualties among them". I was requested to appoint the Commission at the earliest possible time and to report thereon.

Following consultations, I have appointed a Commission of Inquiry to carry out the investigation. The Commission, consisting of three highly respected and distinguished international personalities, will comprise: The Honourable Matthew S. W. Ngulube, the Chief Justice of Zambia, as Chairman; General Emmanuel Erskine (Ret.) of Ghana; and General Gustav Hagglund of Finland.

Given the importance I attach to the work of the Commission, I have decided to establish a separate secretariat to assist it in carrying out its tasks. Mr. Winston Tubman of the Office of Legal Affairs has been designated as Executive Secretary of this secretariat. Mr. Tubman is a former Minister of Justice of Liberia.

I have asked the members of the Commission to be available in New York today, 23 November 1993, for consultations and to determine procedures for carrying out their investigation, as directed by the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would bring the contents of this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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Security Council

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S/26824
1 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 23 November 1993 (S/26823) concerning the Commission of Inquiry established pursuant to resolution 885 (1993) of 16 November 1993 has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the composition of the Commission and welcome your decision to establish a separate secretariat to assist the Commission in carrying out its tasks.

The members of the Council look forward to receiving the Commission's report through you in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 885 (1993).

(Signed) José Luis JESUS
President of the Security Council

93-67369 (E) 011293

UNITED
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Security Council

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S/26825
1 December 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the Security Council a report submitted by the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (b) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

93-67375 (E) 021293

021293

Annex

Report on the high-level talks between the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), for the one part, and the Government of Iraq, for the other: New York, 15-30 November 1993

INTRODUCTION

1. In July 1993, discussions in Baghdad between the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission and the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq initiated a breakthrough in the relations between Iraq and the Special Commission, both in the political and in the technical areas. Since July 1993 it has been the clear understanding of Iraq, on the one hand, and the Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), on the other, that the objective was to bring about a situation where the Commission and IAEA could report to the Security Council that, in their view, the stage had been reached where Iraq was meeting all the requirements of section C of resolution 687 (1991).

2. The July Baghdad talks for the first time permitted the submission to the Security Council of a report (S/26127, enclosure) setting out certain common understandings of the parties. An Iraqi position paper in that report recorded that the Government was ready to comply with the provisions of the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification as contained in resolution 715 (1991). The position paper also outlined a number of steps which, in the view of the Government, were related to the implementation of monitoring. These steps included Iraq's request that monitoring should respect the sovereignty of Iraq, its internal security, the dignity of its people and the State and its rights to industrial, scientific and technological development as well as its right to development in all fields not included in the prohibitions of resolution 687 (1991). Iraq also emphasized its request for substituting Iraqi means for foreign means in the implementation of the plans for monitoring and verification, and that the modalities utilized in the implementation of the plans for monitoring and verification should be harmonized with those provided for in international conventions and agreements currently in force.

3. The common understandings in the July report recorded that high-level technical talks would be held in New York, as soon as possible, a principal topic to be discussed being the nature and implementation of the provisions of the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification as approved by the Security Council in its resolution 715 (1991), as well as all other outstanding issues between Iraq and the Commission. The joint report also recorded the agreement arrived at regarding the installation of remote-controlled monitoring cameras at Iraq's missile engine test stands at Yawm Al Azim and Al Rafah.

4. The first round of the high-level technical talks, between the Commission and IAEA on the one hand, and Iraq on the other, was held in New York from 31 August to 10 September 1993, with a second round taking place at Baghdad from 27 September to 8 October 1993. At each session substantial and steady progress was made in working out mutual understandings on the nature and implementation of the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification. Furthermore, important advances were made in clarifying additional information required by the

Commission and IAEA regarding Iraq's past programmes in the areas proscribed by Security Council resolution 687 (1991). This contributed significantly towards reaching the objective referred to in paragraph 1 above. Particularly significant was the provision by Iraq of important data on foreign suppliers of critical equipment, on supplies to the past programmes and on Iraq's chemical weapons production. Substantial new information was also provided by Iraq in the nuclear, biological and the ballistic missile areas. Accordingly, subject to verification as necessary of the data provided during the high-level technical talks, the Commission indicated it could conclude that, in the ballistic and biological areas, Iraq had fully discharged its obligations, in compliance with paragraphs 8 and 9 (a) of resolution 687 (1991), to provide information in relation to its past activities in these areas. As regards the chemical area, the initial assessment of the Commission's experts after the Baghdad talks was that the available data now constituted a credible account of Iraq's chemical weapons programme and its disposal. However, those data needed to be further verified and assessed before the Commission could make the same determination as it had done in relation to the ballistic and biological areas. Joint reports on the first and second rounds were submitted to the Security Council in documents S/26451 and S/26571.

5. The progress made on technical issues was also reflected on the political side. The Executive Chairman, together with the leader of the IAEA Action Team, met the highest levels of the Iraqi Government at Baghdad from 2 to 8 October 1993. These talks, at which much of the significant new information was provided, permitted the two sides to identify with much greater clarity their respective requirements in relation to ongoing monitoring and verification, to list the elements of information remaining to be provided in order for the Commission and the IAEA to have a full and verifiable understanding of Iraq's past programmes, and thus to make the necessary positive determinations on Iraq's carrying out of all of its obligations in respect of each of the proscribed areas.

6. The progress made in the political and technical areas since the July Baghdad talks has been mirrored in operations in the field. Iraq has cooperated with the Commission and IAEA inspection teams which have visited Iraq in the last four months and has rendered the assistance requested. New technical means and sensors have been introduced during these inspections, including ground-penetrating radar and gamma detection equipment mounted on the Commission's helicopters. Monitoring cameras have been activated. All these measures were conducted with Iraq's cooperation and were successfully concluded. The largest and most complex inspection ever undertaken by the Commission - UNSCOM 63 - took place in a harmonious atmosphere. This inspection was designed to carry out, using the most modern means, the detection of any concealed prohibited items, in particular ballistic missiles. The Commission concluded that "no undeclared prohibited items or activities were identified by UNSCOM 63. UNSCOM 63 discovered no evidence that contradicted the information provided by Iraq on issues related to its mission". IAEA, during its twenty-second inspection mission, received from Iraq clarification concerning foreign technical advice in the centrifuge area and updated declarations pursuant to annexes 2 and 3 of the Agency's plan for ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's nuclear activities (S/22872/Rev.1). Additional clarifications of a number of details were provided by the Iraqi side, contributing significantly to progress towards the resolution of some remaining issues in the nuclear area.

7. The present report covers the resumed high-level talks, both at the technical and political levels, held in New York over the period 15 to 30 November 1993.

I. THE NEW YORK HIGH-LEVEL TALKS: 15-30 NOVEMBER 1993

A. High-level technical talks

8. On 15 November 1993 an Iraqi team of experts, led by General Amer Muhammad Rashid, arrived in New York to continue with the Commission and IAEA the previous high-level technical talks, preparatory to the arrival of the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq on 21 November for political discussions.

9. Upon the arrival of the Iraqi technical team, the Commission and IAEA informed it that, at that stage, the information available in all areas had been deemed by them to be credible and that they would deploy their best efforts to expedite the process of further verifying that information with a view to arriving at a definitive conclusion in the shortest possible time.

10. The Iraqi delegation stated that it had come to New York to follow up on details, if any, of the supplementary information provided in the Baghdad talks so that the Commission and IAEA were satisfied that the obligations of Iraq, under section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), regarding past programmes had been discharged, and to discuss ways and means to expedite the process of implementation of future ongoing monitoring and verification. The Commission and IAEA welcomed these objectives. As agreed, separate expert groups in the chemical, biological, ballistic missile and nuclear areas met to pursue the objectives outlined above. A group also met on operational issues.

11. During the meetings of these groups, the Iraqi side provided further details regarding its past proscribed programmes and on sites, equipment and materials to be monitored pursuant to the plans on ongoing monitoring and verification. The Commission and IAEA informed the Iraqi side of the current status of their efforts to verify the information previously provided by Iraq and stressed the importance of relevant documentation. Useful discussions were held on alternative means of verification and on a process to address past difficulties in verification.

12. The Commission expressed its firm conviction that verification of the information now available on Iraq's past programmes could be completed substantially in advance of the Commission being in a position to determine that ongoing monitoring was under way and proceeding in a satisfactory manner. The Commission emphasized that verification would be pursued together with the initiation of full-scale ongoing monitoring. In the unlikely event that some elements of verification were unduly delayed, they would continue to be pursued during the monitoring phase. Therefore, verification need not delay any reports by the Commission and by IAEA under paragraph 22 of resolution 687 (1991). Should any new information on past programmes be forthcoming in the future, the Commission and IAEA welcomed Iraq's express recognition of the right of the Commission and IAEA, after implementation of paragraph 22 of resolution 687 (1991), to undertake immediate on-site inspections.

13. The Commission indicated that, in the light of its most recent inspections and the information now available to it, it was, in relation to Iraq's past programmes, in a position to complete the identification phase of its work under Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

14. Regarding operational aspects, the Iraqi side reiterated its position on the use of Iraqi air assets and presented a plan for the use of Iraqi fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft instead of the non-Iraqi air assets currently employed by the Commission and IAEA. The Iraqi side explained that the plan had been prepared to take account of all the requirements of the Commission and IAEA for transportation and surveillance purposes, including short-notice inspections and provision of a ground processing laboratory. The plan also took account of the requirements for safety and efficiency of the Iraqi air assets.

15. The Commission and IAEA welcomed the above statements. The Commission's position on the use of Iraqi air assets continued to be as set forth in paragraph 12 of annex II to the joint report on the high-level technical talks held in New York from 31 August to 10 September 1993 (S/26451). The Commission indicated that, at the beginning of 1994, it would be prepared to undertake a full survey of Iraqi air assets to determine their technical adequacy. The Commission stressed that the use of local logistical and technical aerial and other support would be dependent upon the prevailing situation of confidence and availability of adequate assets. When these factors were met, the Commission would phase in, as soon and as far as possible, these assets. It was agreed that discussions should be continued on this matter.

16. As regards Iraq's concerns relating to respect for the sovereignty, internal security and dignity of the people and the State of Iraq and Iraq's right to industrial, scientific and technological progress and development in all fields not covered by the prohibitions contained in resolution 687 (1991), the Commission and IAEA stressed that it was their intention to implement the plans in the least intrusive manner consistent with effective monitoring and verification in the circumstances prevailing, with all due regard to the legitimate concerns of Iraq noted above, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

17. Iraq again stressed its concern that there should be amendment of the methods used to implement the plans over time to bring them into line with the methods used in international agreements and conventions currently in force. The Commission reiterated that it was the intention that implementation of the Commission's plan should be carried out in the same spirit as relevant international agreements in the field of arms control and disarmament.

18. The Commission and Iraq reaffirmed their agreement to undertake periodic reviews of ongoing monitoring and verification, particularly with regard to the issues mentioned in the paragraphs above. The first such review should be held in February 1994, to be followed regularly, during the initial period of implementation, approximately every third month or at such intervals as may be agreed upon.

19. Further details on the high-level technical talks are contained in annex I to the present report.

B. Political talks

20. The Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq met the Executive Chairman of the Commission on the evenings of 22, 26 and 29 November, and the IAEA Action Team Leader on 23 November 1993. At the initial meetings, the Deputy Prime Minister indicated that it was his intention to hold discussions separately with the members of the Security Council, and other interested Member States, in order to assess their understandings of the conditions necessary for the lifting of the oil embargo in accordance with the terms of paragraph 22 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991). Thereafter, he would meet again with the Executive Chairman to discuss future relations.

21. By a letter dated 26 November 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26811, annex), the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq recorded formally that "the Government of Iraq has decided to accept the obligations set forth in resolution 715 (1991) and to comply with the provisions of the plans for monitoring and verification as contained therein". The letter in essence reiterated Iraq's requests and hopes in respect of the nature of ongoing monitoring and verification. These concerns had been conveyed to the Commission and IAEA repeatedly in the discussions held since July 1993 with the highest levels of the Iraqi Government (see S/26127, S/26451 and S/26571). The letter particularly stated:

> "Iraq wishes to remind the Security Council of an essential fact. Despite the discharge by Iraq of its obligations under section C of resolution 687 (1991) and of the other obligations set forth in that resolution and despite the passage of more than three years since the imposition on it of an embargo that has extended to all areas of human life and has caused cruel and bitter suffering to 20 million Iraqis, the Council has yet to take any step towards lifting this unprecedented embargo. With this positive and major step on its part and following the other positive developments as formally recorded in United Nations documents, Iraq accordingly expresses the hope that the Security Council will discharge its obligations towards it as stipulated in resolution 687 (1991) and trusts, above all, that paragraph 22 of that resolution will be implemented speedily and in full and without obstacles, restrictions or additional conditions."

22. The Special Commission and IAEA welcome this very important acceptance by Iraq of its obligations under Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and the plans approved thereby. This will permit the Commission, in line with its frequently stated requirements, to initiate immediately full-scale monitoring and verification. In this connection, the Commission and IAEA requested Iraq to submit, as soon as possible, consolidated declarations specifically under resolution 715 (1991) and the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification. Iraq, in response to this request, submitted to the Commission and to IAEA the statement appearing in enclosure II to the present report in which it confirms that the declarations previously made by Iraq are to be considered to have been made under and to have been submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 715 (1991) and the plans approved thereunder. These declarations will be assessed and complemented as necessary with supplementary information to bring them into full conformity with the plans. The Commission, for its part, will, on the basis of these declarations, complete expeditiously, with the means

at its disposal, baseline inspections and the preparation of monitoring and verification protocols for each site. To this end, the Commission intends to dispatch an expert mission to Baghdad to establish definitive baseline data at the earliest possible time.

23. As far as IAEA is concerned, the requirement under paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) that Iraq accept the Agency's plan has now been met.

24. The Commission and IAEA note that, with Iraq's acceptance referred to above, the major remaining obstacle to Iraq's fulfilment of all its obligations under section C of resolution 687 (1991) has been removed. With this major step forward, the Commission and IAEA will proceed to satisfy themselves, as soon as possible, that they are in a position to implement on an ongoing basis and in a satisfactory manner the plans for monitoring and verification and hence to report to the Security Council accordingly under paragraph 22 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

II. CONCLUSION

25. The present report is a joint report by the Special Commission and IAEA, for the one part, and the Government of Iraq, for the other. The Commission will arrange for its submission to the Security Council.

26. It was agreed that high-level talks would be resumed in Baghdad or New York in January 1994 in order to maintain the momentum towards the objective stated in paragraph 1 of the present report.

For the Government of Iraq:

(Signed) General Amer Muhammad RASHID
Director, Military Industrialization Corporation

For the Special Commission:

(Signed) Rolf EKEUS
Executive Chairman

For the International Atomic Energy Agency:

(Signed) Berhanykun ANDEMICAEL
Representative of the Director-General

30 November 1993

Enclosure I

Report on the high-level technical talks:
New York, 15-30 November 1993

INTRODUCTION

1. On 15 November 1993, high-level technical talks resumed in New York between Iraq on the one hand and the Special Commission and IAEA on the other. These talks were a continuation of those which took place in New York from 31 August to 10 September 1993 and subsequently at Baghdad between 2 and 8 October 1993.

2. The present enclosure records the progress made during the technical talks and outlines areas requiring further work.

I. CHEMICAL ASPECTS

3. In the chemical area, the Iraqi side stressed that it had tried to meet all the requirements put forward by the Commission on the provision of information. The Commission had acknowledged this effort during the Baghdad high-level technical talks, and this was reflected in the joint report of that session (S/26571, annex). However, the Iraqi side agreed to endeavour to address any questions that might arise during the Commission's verification activities.

4. The Commission assessed as credible the information provided in the Baghdad talks regarding Iraq's past chemical weapons programme. It presented to the Iraqi side the remaining requirements to enable it to verify this information in a satisfactory manner.

5. The issue of equipment and chemicals left at the Muthanna State Establishment was also discussed. It was agreed that the Special Commission should send a mission to Baghdad in January 1994 to mark equipment in order to prepare an inventory as to the release or disposal of this equipment. Further discussion was reserved on the release or disposal of chemicals remaining at the site.

II. BIOLOGICAL ASPECTS

6. During the discussions of biological issues, the Iraqi side provided additional data requested by the Special Commission on:

- The import of a number of aerosol generators by various government ministries for permitted purposes;

- Progress made in Iraq on cataloguing micro-organisms in accordance with the criteria of the World Health Organization (WHO) and as required for monitoring;

- The coordinates of the sites declared by Iraq for baseline inspections under the plan for ongoing monitoring and verification;

- The Committee established in the Ministry of the Interior to control and regulate the handling of hazardous chemical and biological materials in Iraq.

The Commission welcomed these additional data.

7. The Commission explained that it had not yet received the additional data on inhalation chambers and aerosol generator equipment reportedly exported to Iraq. These data were required to permit Iraq to identify the current location of this equipment. It was agreed that the matter would be followed up when the additional data became available.

III. BALLISTIC MISSILE ASPECTS

8. The Iraqi side furnished additional details which elaborated on information provided by it during the talks in Baghdad on foreign acquisition of critical ballistic missile items. These new data were helpful. The Iraqi side provided detailed data on the past flight tests of its ballistic missiles with the range greater than 150 kilometres.

9. In response to the Commission's request for documentary evidence, the Iraqi side stated that the relevant documents had been destroyed but assured the Commission that if any document of interest were found in the future, it would be provided to the Commission during the ongoing monitoring.

10. As part of its inspection activities at the static test stands in Iraq, the Commission requested and received explanations on some recent test activities. The Commission informed the Iraqi side of its intention to upgrade the remote camera systems at these test stands.

11. Issues related to future monitoring under resolution 715 (1991) were discussed. The Iraqi side provided data on the annual financing of a number of facilities to be covered by the monitoring regime, as well as a list of equipment at those facilities. These data complement previous declarations made by Iraq needed for baseline inspections.

12. The Commission requested that Iraq provide information on its current missile research-and-development activities and missile flight tests, in accordance with the Commission's formats. The Commission also outlined its plans for future inspection activities to include the use of specific inventory procedures and sensors.

IV. NUCLEAR ASPECTS

13. Significant progress was also acknowledged in the nuclear area following the second round of high-level technical talks in October. This progress related to work carried out during the twenty-second IAEA inspection mission in Iraq (1-9 November 1993) and concerned primarily the role played by foreign technical advice in the centrifuge enrichment area.

14. IAEA was currently in the process of evaluating the updated declarations also provided by Iraq during the twenty-second inspection mission pursuant to annexes 2 and 3 of the plan for future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's nuclear activities (S/22872/Rev.1). In the course of the current discussions, a preliminary review was made of the information submitted pursuant to annex 2 of the plan. Clarifications of a number of details were provided by the Iraqi side.

15. IAEA was also in the process of verifying the accuracy and completeness of the information submitted by Iraq during the second round of high-level talks and the twenty-second inspection mission concerning suppliers and quantities of materials and equipment. The absence of some relevant documentation complicated the task and required IAEA to seek independent corroboration of Iraqi declarations from other sources. IAEA would deploy its best efforts to expedite this process with a view to arriving at a conclusion in the shortest possible time.

16. Without prejudice to the activation of paragraph 22 of resolution 687 (1991) by the Security Council, inspection and dismantling phases might, as they have in the past, overlap with the ongoing monitoring phase. Where necessary, any additional disclosures or discoveries would be dealt with in the course of the ongoing monitoring phase.

17. As regards paragraph 22 of resolution 687 (1991) on actions taken by Iraq in implementation of its obligations under section C of resolution 687 (1991), IAEA would have to satisfy itself that it was in a position to complete the implementation of its plan for ongoing monitoring and verification, approved in Security Council resolution 715 (1991).

V. OPERATIONAL ASPECTS

18. Meetings on this subject are reported in paragraphs 14 and 15 of the main report.

VI. ONGOING MONITORING AND VERIFICATION IN THE NON-NUCLEAR AREAS

19. Discussions were held on future ongoing monitoring and verification in the non-nuclear areas. The Iraqi side stated that it was prepared to discuss ways and means to expedite the carrying out of the Commission's plan on ongoing monitoring and verification.

20. Iraq outlined the assistance it was in a position to provide in preparing monitoring and verification protocols in respect of sites to be monitored, and in identifying key sites. It wished to cooperate with the Commission on the preparation of baseline declarations and on formats for reporting so that this could shorten the period required by the Commission to implement monitoring in a satisfactory manner for it to report to the Security Council under paragraph 22 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

Enclosure II

Statement by the Government of Iraq

In the light of Iraq's formal acceptance of its obligations under Security Council resolution 715 (1991) and under the plans for ongoing monitoring and verification approved by that resolution (S/26811), the Government of Iraq hereby confirms that the declarations provided to the Special Commission in October 1993, and the declarations provided to the International Atomic Energy Agency in November 1993, and previously in November 1991 and January and April 1993, are to be considered to have been made under and to have been submitted in conformity with the provisions of Security Council resolution 715 (1991) and the plans approved thereunder.

General Amer M. RASHID
Leader of the delegation of Iraq to the
high-level technical talks

30 November 1993

UNITED
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NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Corrigendum

Paragraph 22, first sentence

For resolution 687 (1991) read resolution 715 (1991)

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